

SOFT CODING OF MULTIPLE DEVICE IDS
FOR IEEE COMPLIANT JTAG DEVICES

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a method and/or
architecture for IEEE compliant JTAG devices generally and, more
particularly, to a method and/or architecture for soft code for
multiple device IDs for IEEE compliant JTAG devices.

Background of the Invention

10 Implementing JTAG compliant devices on integrated
circuits (ICs) is an industry trend. The Institute of Electrical
and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) publishes a variety of
specifications, such as the IEEE 1149.1 standard, published in
15 1990, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.
An identification (ID) code is an optional instruction in the IEEE
1149.1 standard which requires a device ID (i.e., a 32-bit
register). The IEEE standard 1149.1 permits implementation of a
single device ID, while remaining in compliance with the JTAG
20 specification.

Referring to FIG. 1, a block diagram of a circuit 10
illustrating a conventional JTAG system is shown. The circuit 10

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comprises a logic circuit 12, a multiplexer 14 and a flip-flop 16.
The multiplexer 14 has an input 18 that receives the signal from
the logic circuit 12 and an input 20 that receives the signal S1.
The logic circuit 12 is configured to present either a "1" or a "0"
5 to the multiplexer 14 and cannot be changed. The logic block 12
limits functionality of the JTAG system 10.

The multiplexer 14 also has an input 22 that receives a
signal SHIFT. The signal SHIFT selects either the signal received
at the input 18 ("0" or "1") or the signal S1 received at the input
10 20 to be presented to an input 24 of the flip-flop 16. The flip-
flop 16 also has a clock input 26 that receives a clock signal CLK.
The flip-flop 16 has an output 28 that presents an output signal
S0.

When a design is configured to target a single device,
15 the device is assigned an unique device ID. The IEEE 1149.1
specification describes how to implement the unique device ID in a
JTAG device. When one design is configured to target multiple
devices, the same metal options and bond options are implemented as
when targeting a single device. The metal options and bond options
20 are generally considered hard coded.

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5 The logic device 12 is hard coded. Additionally, the
hard coded logic block 12 is implemented to provide the device ID.
The hard coded device ID logic block 12 (using metal option or bond
options) can not be changed after the device 12 has been
fabricated. Hard coded device IDs cannot be used in designs which
provide multiple configurations using mark options (i.e., no metal
options/bond options). Mark inputs can be implemented to provide
a configurable device ID, while metal options/band options provide
a permanent non-configurable device ID.

10 Typically, metal options or bond options are used to
configure a single design. Conventional JTAG systems implement the
same options (metal or bond) to code the ID registers. Device IDs,
once hard coded into the ID registers inside JTAG devices, cannot
be changed after the device has been fabricated. Conventional hard
15 coded device IDs are not applicable for designs that provide
multiple configurations using mark options (no metal options/bond
options).

Summary of the Invention

The present invention concerns an apparatus comprising a
circuit having one or more inputs. The option inputs may be

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configured to provide a device identification (ID) of one or more different device IDs. The one or more inputs may allow implementation of the circuit with one of the one or more different device IDs.

5 The objects, features and advantages of the present invention include providing a method and/or architecture for soft coding of multiple device IDs for IEEE compliant JTAG devices that may (i) be configured to different device IDs after an integrated circuit (IC) has been fabricated; (ii) be transparent to users; and/or (iii) provide IEEE compliant JTAG devices.

Brief Description of the Drawings

10 These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and the appended claims and drawings in which:

15 FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a conventional JTAG device;

 FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG. 3 is a detailed block diagram illustrating an implementation of the present invention in a FIFO; and

FIG. 4 is a detailed block diagram illustrating an implementation of the present invention in a JTAG device.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

5 The present invention provides a method and/or architecture to generate IEEE compliant JTAG devices with unique device IDs that may be used for multiple configuration devices implementing mark options. Certain designs, such as FIFO applications may require IEEE compliant JTAG devices. Certain FIFO designs may not have multiple metal options/bond options configured to handle ID code registers for multiple configuration devices. Therefore, mark options may be implemented in FIFO designs to provide multiple configuration devices. The multiple device IDs required for multiple configuration devices may be provided by the mark options.

Referring to FIG. 2, a block diagram of a circuit 100 illustrating a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown. The circuit 100 generally comprises a logic circuit 102, a multiplexer 104 and a memory element 106. In one example, the logic block 102 may be implemented as an AND gate. In another example, the memory element 106 may be implemented as a "D" type

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flip-flop. However, the logic block 102 and the memory element 106 may be implemented as other appropriate devices in order to meet the criteria of a particular implementation.

The logic block 102 may have a number of inputs 108a-108n that may each receive a signal (e.g., MARKa-MARKn). The signals MARKa-MARKn may be generated externally to the circuit 100. In one example, the signals MARKa-MARKn may be implemented as mark option inputs. In another example, the signals MARKa-MARKn may be implemented as configuration pins. The logic block 102 may present a signal to an input 110 of the multiplexer 104. Additionally, the multiplexer 104 may have an input 112 that may receive a signal (e.g., S1). The multiplexer 104 may also have an input 114 that may receive a signal (e.g., SHIFT). The multiplexer 104 may be configured to present a signal to an input 116 of the memory element 106. The signal SHIFT may select either the signal received at the input 110 or the signal received at the input 112 to be presented to the memory element 106. The signal SHIFT may control the multiplexer 104. The memory element 106 may have an input 118 that may receive a clock signal (e.g., CLK). The memory element 106 may have an output 120 that may present an output signal (e.g., S0). The circuit 100 may allow a single device to

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have multiple device IDs while implemented in an IEEE compliant JTAG device.

The external mark options MARKa-MARKn may be used to soft code device IDs. The soft code device IDs may allow a single device to be configured with a number of device IDs. The soft code device IDs may be transparent to customers, while still retaining IEEE 1149.1 compliance in the JTAG specification. The IEEE standard 1149.1 was published in 1990, and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The following TABLE 1 illustrates soft coding of different mark options (e.g., MARKa-MARKn) for the multiple device IDs:

TABLE 1

MARKa	MARKn	Device	Device ID
GND	GND	5M FIFO	0C402069
VDD	VDD	1M FIFO	0C401069
VDD	GND	1/4M FIFO	0C400069

For example, a FIFO may have two mark option pins (e.g., MARKa and MARKn) for configuring the FIFO. The mark pins MARKa and MARKn may allow the FIFO to implement a number of different device configurations/types. The input pins MARKa and MARKn may be

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implemented to soft code device IDs as shown in the following TABLE
2:

TABLE 2

MARKa	MARKn	Device	Device ID
0	0	5M FIFO	0C402069
1	1	1M FIFO	0C401069
1	0	1/2M FIFO	0C400069

Soft coded device IDs can cooperate with mark options and enable a single device to have multiple device IDs. The circuit 100 may allow the mark options MARKa-MARKn to be transparent to customers. Additionally, the circuit 100 may allow JTAG devices (e.g., the circuit 100) to remain IEEE compliant.

Referring to FIG. 3, an example implementation circuit (or system) 200 of the present invention is shown. The circuit 200 may be implemented as a FIFO memory. The FIFO 200 generally comprises a controller 202. The controller 202 may be similar to the circuit 100. In one example, the controller 202 may be implemented as a JTAG controller. However, the controller 202 may be implemented as another appropriate device in order to meet the criteria of a particular implementation.

5 The controller 202 may control a configuration (e.g., device ID) of the FIFO 200. The controller 202 may receive a number of signals (e.g., TDI, TCK, TMS and TRST). In one example, each of the signals test data in (TDI), test clock (TCK), test mode select (TMS) and test reset (TRST) may be received from dedicated input pin. In another example, each of the signals TDI, TCK, TMS and TRST may be received from a multi-level input pin. Additionally, the controller 202 may receive a number of mark inputs (to be described in connection with FIG. 4). The controller 202 may generate a signal (e.g., test data out TDO). The signal TDO may indicate a device ID of the FIFO 200. The controller 202 may present a particular device ID (e.g., the signal TDO) in response to the signals TDI, TCK, TMS and TRST.

15 Referring to FIG. 4, a detailed block diagram of the controller 202 is shown. The controller 202 may have a number of mark input pins (not shown). The mark input pins may allow configuration for a device ID of a particular circuit. Additionally, the mark inputs may be transparent to a user. The controller 202 generally comprises a register 204. The register 204 may be implemented as an identification register. The register

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204 may capture bits of data that may identify an ID code of a particular device. Once the ID of the device is captured, the ID code may be shifted out of the register 204 via the pin TDO. The JTAG controller 202 may allow implementation of multiple IDs of a particular device.

The circuit 100 may allow a device to have multiple device IDs. The multiple device IDs may be provided by a number of mark options. The circuit 100 may enable a single physical device to be configured to one of a number of different devices. The multiple configurations may be provided by the mark pins. The circuit 100 may soft code a device ID register and allow a JTAG device to remain compliant with the IEEE standard.

The mark pins may allow the single device to fulfill different customer requirements. The circuit 100 may be configured to different device IDs (e.g., different configurations) after an initial IC fabrication. The circuit 100 may be transparent to customers. The circuit 100 may allow JTAG devices to remain IEEE compliant. The circuit 100 may be implemented to soft code device IDs inside a JTAG device implementing mark options. Additionally, the circuit 100 may be implemented to configured a single device

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with multiple device IDs. However, the circuit 100 may require significant design/test overhead.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to the preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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